THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution. Article X.*

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TERMS OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN,

CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A Dandy in Difficulties.—A Dandy was last evening enjoying a fashionable lounge down St. Charles street, when he was suddenly, and as he conceived, rather rudely stopped by a watchman. He was dressed out in all the paraphernalia of his order—patent polished boots, yellow kids, gold headed cane, and a watch chain, which insinuated itself gracefully round his neck, like a boa constrictor round a bear.

"What's the matter, fel-low?" said the dandy seeming to regard the watchman as if there were pollution in his very touch.

"Have you got a collar?" said the watchman.

"Ave I a col-law!" says the dandy drawing his eye-glass from his vest pocket, and surveying the watchman as sharply as a naturalist would a glass of water through a magnifying glass, when counting the animalcule it contained—"whoy, certainly, I've a col-law, and a shirt too. Why, dem me, do you think I wear a dicky, watchman?"

"Oh, I don't care a Nicholas Biddle (a United States Bank note) what you wear, but unless you have your owner's name on your collar, I must take you up for a violation of the late dog law. I had legal advice about that 'ere fact, and I'm purfessionally informed it includes *puppies* as well as other lawful coals of the dog species."

"Confound you," said the dandy, "you are insufferably impertinent and vulgaw."

A gentleman came up at this stage of the proceedings, and informed the watchman that he took an erroneous view of the dog ordinance altogether. He in fact acted as mediator between the high contending parties, and having amicably arranged matters, the dandy was permitted to pass on, calling watchmen in general, and the one whom he had left in particular, an infernal bore.

The New York Morning News, in noticing the death of Mr. Bowan, a public singer, says:

"His death bed, we are told, was a painted one to witness. For some time before he expired, his mind was wandering amid the scenes he had so often enacted. Now he would sing a snatch of some favorite ballad, that had many a time and oft called forth the *hi, hi*, from the Olympic pit—anon he would recite a portion of Shakspeare—but the ruling passion for music was strong in death; and when the mind was reduced almost to chaos, the airs he most loved still floated there, and he died with a melody upon his lips."

A gentleman, relating one night, at a coffee-room in Oxford, that Dr.——, of Brazen college, had *put out his leg* in crossing a kennel, five surgeons immediately set off for the doctor's apartments, but returned dismayed saying no such thing had happened. "Why," replied the gentleman, "how can a man cross a kennel without *putting out his leg.*"

David Hume observed, that all the devout persons he had ever met with were melancholy. On this Bishop Horne remarked that this might very probably be; for in the first place it is most likely that he saw very few of his friends and acquaintance being of another sort; and, secondly, the sight of him would make a devout man look melancholy at any time.

The Ruling Passion Strong in Dying.—Daniel Good, who was executed, was fond of horses, and considered a good judge of them. A Captain in the Navy with whom Good formerly lived, obtained permission to see him in Newgate one day last week. On finding himself in his cell, the "bon homme" of the sailor prevailed, and he said—"Well, Good, there is no use now in alluding to your unhappy situation. Have you any idea which horse will win the Derby?" Good's reply was "Ah! sir! I wish they would let me see the Derby run for before they hang me! I could then die happy."

A Hint to Blacksmiths.—The cutting of bars of iron or pipes with the chisel is a laborious and tardy process. By the following mode the same end is attained more speedily, easily, and neatly: Bring the iron to a white heat, and then, fixing it in a vice, apply the common saw, which, without being turned in the edge or injured in any respect, will divide it as easily as if it were a carrot!

Neglected Correspondence.—Dean Swift remarking upon the neglect of correspondence says: "At first one omits writing for a while—and then one stops a little while longer to consider of excuses—and at last it grows desperate, and one does not write at all. At this rate I have served others, and have been so served myself."

"You're entitled to the floor," as the member of Congress remarked, when he knocked down an opponent.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

Fine Phrases in Blank Verse.—We delight in elegant modes of expression, and our object here is to rescue from their base-born condition a few of the current phrases of the day, by pressing them up for appearance in classical society.

Does your mother know you're out?—
O, can solicitude maternal be
Aware of absent innocence from home!

Give her a lick back—
Bestow a certain stroke upon the boat,
Propelling her crabwise the other way.

Go ahead—
To the high summit of thy wishes, on!

Roping in—
Decoying the unwary into snares
And easing them of surplus capital.

A nice man for a small tea party—
A specimen exceedingly select,
To be admired by very ancient dames
While sipping an exotic beverage.

Your cake's all dough—
The sweet-bread of your long and ardent hope,
Dear sir, continues still a little soft.

There's where you put your foot in it—
Behold! eh, that's where the great work was lost!
When into it your dexter pedal went!

You can't come it, Judge—
O, all in vain, thou minister of law!
Seest thou these moving fingers?—What say they?

He's done brown—
Full of nice touches, and complete in all:
"Well done" from Nature's oven, see him stand.

No go—
Alas! most impotent and futile all!

All around my hat—
About the beaver covering of my head,
In endless twining nicely circumvolved.

Stuck in the mud—
Embedded fast in soft alluvial soil.

Quien sabe—(Spanish of "Who knows.")—
Who holds the information may unfold.

Sich a gettin' up stairs—
A most remarkable ascension of
The steps conducting to the place above.

Not hard to take—
By no means uncongenial to the taste.

Running a saw—
————did I not deem the true,
Your every look, your tone, would plainly show,
That you were feeding me with speech delusive.

Oh, hush!
Waste not unmeaningly your powers of voice.

No, you don't—
Some little labor you appear to have,
In your enthusiasm thrown away.

Who's afraid of fire?—
Who is there here dares not confront the flame?

That's the hammer!—
Behold the instrument for driving nails!

Saw my leg off!—
O! amputate my limb unmentionable!

Fork over the tin—
Procure a three-prong'd instrument and pass
Over to me the necessary ore.

Take my hat—
Sir, please appropriate my old *chapeau.*

Go it, boots!—
Onward! my good old leather leggings, on!

Running accounts—
Ab-quatulating bills of olden date.

In a bad fix—
Confined in a position inconvenient.

In the wrong box—
Expecting invitation to retire.

Done gone—
The business finished, and the man retired.

I'll see you in the fall—
When autumn flings about the scattering leaves,
O, then once more I shall thy face behold!

Keep a stiff upper lip—
Let not the upper border of your mouth
Be from its firm set disposition bent.

There;—we know there are those who fancy we are too much given to free and colloquial expression.—Now they have an opportunity of seeing how we can flourish, when we please, on the opposite side.

Dean Swift proposed to tax female beauty, and leave every lady to rate her own charms. He said the tax would be cheerfully paid, and very productive.

Faults of the head are punished in this world, those of the heart in another; but as most of our vices are compound, so also is their punishment.

Rich.—A drunken chap hereaway not long since, feeling cold, got up in the night, and seeing, as he supposed, some embers on the hearth, he gathered some fuel together, and tried to create a flame with his breath and bellows, but in vain. His wife heard him making a fuss, and rather than be disturbed in her rest, got up to make the fire for him, when she found that her husband had been trying to blow four or five straggling moonbeams into a blaze!

A gentleman paid his addresses to a termagant widow at Bath; and it being remarked that he had killed a man in a duel, another person immediately replied, "the match will be equal for the lady *has killed her man.*"

Why is a dying man like a person passing into Wisconsin territory?
He is going into a future state.

William Pitt.—The *fashionable* hours of the present times were neatly censured by him. "Mr. Pitt," said the dutchess of Gordon, "I wish you to *dine* with me at *ten* this evening." "I must decline the honor," said the premier, "for I am engaged to *sup* with the bishop of Lincoln at *nine.*"

Indignant.—The suddenness of the shower on Friday afternoon, rather astonished a loafer who was lying on a barrow with his face upwards at the foot of Walnut street. Finding himself drenched with water at a single dash, he sprang to his feet, with his eyes half open, and exclaimed, "Who did that? Show me the rascal!"—*Phil. Inquirer.*

Horticulturists say that the best way to kill weeds on asparagus beds is to water them liberally with beef or pork brine, or any salt brine. The salt kills the weeds while it nourishes the asparagus, which is a maritime plant, and grows the better for having salt.

A reason for going to Church.—Burger, the German poet, satirizes the sleepers at church in an epigram which we have not seen translated. Here is a version of it:

"All the night long I have not slept a wink,
Or Sunday morning said a languid fair;
'Tis hard; but I will creep to church I think,
And possibly may doze a little there."

A Monkey's Memory.—Authors generally seem to think that the monkey race are not capable of retaining lasting impressions, but their memory is remarkable tenacious when striking events call it into action. A monkey which was permitted to run free, had frequently seen the man servants in the great country kitchen, with its huge fire place, take down the powder horn that stood on the chimney piece, and throw a few grains into the fire, to make Jemima and the rest of the maids jump and scream, which they always did on such occasions very prettily. Pug watched his opportunity, and when all was still, and he had got the kitchen entirely to himself, he clambered up, got possession of the well filled powder horn, perched himself gingerly on one side of the horizontal wheels placed to support the saucepans, right over the waning ashes of an almost extinct woodfire, screwed off the top of the horn, and reversed it over the grate. The explosion sent him half way up the chimney! Before he was blown up, he was a snug trim, well conditioned monkey, as you would wish to see in a summer's day; he came down a black, carbonated nigger, in minature, in an avalanche of burning soot. The thumb, with which he pitched upon the hot ashes in the midst of the general flare-up, aroused him to a sense of his condition. He was missing for days. Hunger at last drove him forth, and he sneaked into the house close singed, and looking scared and devilish.—He recovered with care, but, like some other personages, he never got over his sudden elevation and fall, but became a *sadder*, if not *wiser* monkey. If ever Pug forgot himself and was troublesome, you had only to take down the powder horn in his presence, and he was off to his hole like a shot, screaming and clattering his jaws like a pair of castanets.

The word *bother* was used by a sergeant, who being exposed to the volubility of two Irishmen, *one at each ear*, cried, "Don't *both ear me.*" Hence the verb bother.

A Ready Retort.—A drunken lawyer going into a church was observed by the minister, who addressing himself to him, said: "I will bear witness against that sinner at the day of judgment." The lawyer shaking his head with drunken gravity, replied: "I have practised twenty years at the bar, and have always found that the greatest rascal is the first to turn State's evidence."

The Dog Business.—The city authorities of Pittsburg, Pa., offer a reward of one dollar for every dog killed, and the trade has been carried on so briskly, in these dull times, that they have used up all the city dogs, and the people are bringing in their dogs from the country.

Mince Pies and Dreams.—An old lady who was apt to be troubled in her dreams, and rather superstitious withal, informed the parson of the parish that on a night previous she dreamed she saw her grandfather who had been dead for ten years. The clergyman asked her what she had been eating. "Oh, only half a mince pie!" "Well," says he, "if you had devoured the other half, you might probably have seen your grandmother!"

A lawyer who was sometimes forgetful, having been engaged to plead the cause of an offender, began by saying, "I knew the prisoner at the bar, and he bears the character of being a most consummate and impudent scoundrel"—here somebody whispered him that the prisoner was his client, when he immediately added, "But what great and good man ever lived who was not calumniated by many of his cotemporaries?"

Unpleasant.—A first rate appetite and nothing to eat.—*Exchange Paper.*

Quite as Agreeable.—Plenty to eat and no appetite.—*Picayune.*

A dog is accounted mad when he won't take "something to drink," and a man insane when he takes too much. A financier remains respectable with a fortune that don't belong to him, while a beggar becomes a criminal for purloining a piece of meat.

Love.—"The silken tie which binds two willing hearts," is composed frequently of GOLDEN links exclusively.

A loafer the other day was reading in the Old Testament this phrase: "Go to the *bee* thou sluggard," thinks it must be a misprint, and that "*bee*" should be "*bed.*"

Punctuality.—A Committee of eight gentlemen had appointed to meet at twelve o'clock. Seven of them were punctual: but the eighth came bustling in with apologies for being a quarter of an hour behind the time. "The time," said he, "passed away without my being aware of it. I had no idea of its being so late," &c. A Quaker present said "Friend, I am not sure that we should admit thy apology. It were matter of regret that thou shouldst have wasted thine own quarter of an hour; but there are seven besides thyself, whose time thou hast also consumed, amounting in the whole to two hours, and one eighth of it only was *thine own property.*"

Wide Awake.—A single broker in New York, who had attentively examined the management of the United States Bank, and had made up his mind that it must fail, commenced speculating in the stock. He would agree to deliver so many shares of it at such a time at a price less than when he made the bargain. But when the time came the stock would not be worth the contracting price. The purchaser therefore would pay the loss, and not take the stock. Then he would make a sale to another, and again pocket his premium. In this way he went on while the Bank was going down, and before it was entirely flat, he had, it is said, made his cool $30,000! That fellow, about these days, is ahead of Biddle in being "calm as a summer's morning."

POLITICAL.

From the Globe.

THE TARIFF BILLS.

"*Another and another still succeeds; and the last is bigger than the former.*"

Three tariff bills already occupy the House of Representatives, and a fourth has just appeared in the Senate. It comes from the Committee on Manufactures, the members of which are chiefly manufacturers; and, having the dish in their own hands, they have cut and carved for themselves in high style. In object, it is the same with all the other tariff bills—namely, the transfer of money, by law, from the pockets of the people to the pockets of the manufacturers; but the mode of operating is new, and bespeaks talent in the modern art of legislative depredation. Cumulative and compound *ad valorem* duties are assessed on arbitrary statutory valuations, which take a maximum of double or quadruple the real value of the best article of the class, and then make it a minimum for the whole class. Upon this factitious valuation, a duty generally of 25 per cent. is first imposed, with a cumulation of 20 per cent. more for articles above that class, and a further duty of 10 per cent. more if the article is imported in a foreign ship, and a further duty of 10 per cent. more if the article comes down beyond the Cape of Good Hope. The following extracts from the bill will illustrate this statement:

SEC. 1. MANUFACTURES OF COTTON shall be valued as follows, that is to say: Bleached and unbleached cotton cloths shall be valued at twenty four cents per square yard; colored and stained cotton cloths, of not more than one color nor more than two shades of that color, and not exceeding twenty seven inches in width, at eighteen cents per running yard, or yard in length; exceeding twenty-seven and not exceeding thirty-nine inches in width, at twenty-eight cents per running yard; prints of more than one color (generally blocked or fancy prints,) not exceeding twenty-seven inches in width, at twenty-four cents per running yard; exceeding twenty seven and not exceeding thirty-nine inches in width, at thirty five cents per running yard; exceeding thirty nine inches in width at thirty-five cents per square yard: *Provided*, That any goods of the kinds above enumerated, the cost or value whereof at the place of export, with an addition of twenty per cent., shall exceed forty cents per square yard, shall be valued at the cost or value at the place of export, with an addition of twenty per cent."

Every house keeper in Washington city knows that the above valuation of cottons is double, triple, and quadruple the value—that, to say nothing of the wholesale prices in the importing cities, you can go to any dry-goods store in Washington city, and purchase from the retail merchant the articles above mentioned, for the one half or the one third of what they are valued at. Thus, by giving a false valuation to the article, and by help of cumulative duties, what is ostensibly a duty of 25 per cent. becomes, in reality, a duty of 50, or 100, or 150 per cent.

"Third—MANUFACTURES OF WOOL shall be valued as follows, that is to say: Mill'd and fulled cloths, known by the name of Kendall cottons and plains, of which wool shall be the only material, shall be valued at SIXTY cents per square yard; known as kerseys, of which wool shall be the only material, at one dollar and twenty cents per square yard: all other milled and fulled cloths, including all varieties of cassimeres, and of broad, beaver, pilot, and felt cloths, coatings, and all other cloths not otherwise specified, of which wool shall be the only material, shall be valued at three dollars per square yard: *Provided*, That any goods of the kind above enumerated, the cost or value of which at the place of export with an addition of twenty per cent. shall exceed four dollars per square yard, shall be valued at the cost or value at the place of export, with an addition of twenty per cent.; all cloths and coatings of mohair shall be valued at one dollar and fifty cents per square yard."

The arbitrary valuation here placed upon woollens is equally outrageous with that upon cottons. It is notorious that the valuation, in many instances, will be double or treble what it ought to be; subjecting the laboring person who purchases the cheaper kind to pay double or treble the tax which is paid by those who are able to purchase the better article.

"31. MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER.—Boots, bootees, shoes, and slippers.—Men's pumps, shoes, and slippers, shall be valued at two dollars per pair; boots and bootees, at six dollars per pair; women's double soled pumps or wedg, at two dollars per pair; boots and bootees, at three dollars and fifty cents per pair; shoes or slippers of silk or of any material mixed with silk, at one dollar and twenty five cents per pair; of all other materials, at one dollar per pair; children's boots and bootees of silk, or of any material mixed with silk, at one dollar and fifty cents per pair; of all other materials, and children's shoes of all kinds, at sixty five cents per pair; all boots, bootees, pumps, shoes, and slippers, for men, women or children, partially manufactured, shall be valued as if wholly manufactured; shoes made wholly of India rubber, at sixty-five cents per pair."

The same remark applies to all the articles in this clause. Every person that has ever bought a shoe, knows that this valuation is false—doubly false; and made so on purpose, in order to double the tax on the foreign article, and to double the profit to the domestic manufacturer.

"5th. Ready made clothing.—Overcoats and short cloaks shall be valued at forty dollars each; cloaks at sixty dollars each; frock coats at thirty dollars each; dress coats of all patterns at thirty-six dollars each; roundabouts, or short jackets, at twelve dollars each; uniform coats, and all coats not otherwise specified, at forty dollars each; brocade, embroidered, figured silk, or satin and silk velvet vests, at nine dollars each, all other vests at five dollars each; drawers and undershirts of every material, except silk, or materials mixed with silk, shall be valued at eight dollars per dozen; cotton shirts, made of plain white cotton sarsnet, at nine dollars per dozen; dickies or false bosoms, and cotton shirts with linen bosoms, or wrist bands, at eighteen dollars per dozen; linen, and all shirts not otherwise specified, at thirty dollars per dozen; shirt collars at three dollars per dozen, all other articles of clothing for men, women, or children, manufactured in whole or in part, shall be valued at double the value declared by this bill to be the value of the material of which they may be made; and if made of different materials, as if made entirely of the most costly material in the same."

We appeal to every man, or boy, that has ever bought a coat, a cloak, a waistcoat, a shirt, or even "a dickey," or "false bosom," to say if these valuations are not downright plunderings. Thirty six dollars for a coat—twelve dollars for a roundabout—ten dollars for overalls—and this the minimum! So that a mechanic or laborer who should buy a coat at fifteen dollars, a roundabout at three dollars, or a pair of overalls at two dollars, to work in, must pay the same tax on it that the dandy pays on his luxurious apparel.

"25th. Coal, salt, and lime.—Coal, and all preparations thereof, shall be valued at eight dollars and sixty four cents per chaldron of thirty six bushels; salt at forty cents per bushel of fifty pounds; lime at one dollar and seventy five cents per cask, not exceeding forty gallons in capacity."

Forty cents a bushel for salt! which salt is proved, by the custom house books, to cost as follows: Liverpool, fifteen cents; Turk's Island, nine cents; St. Ubes, six cents; Mediterranean, five cents, from the Adriatic, three cents;—yet all put up to forty cents a bushel of fifty-six pounds, (which is about two pecks and a half,) and then forty per cent more upon it if it comes in a foreign vessel. Thus the actual duty on salt would be from one hundred to two hundred per cent., with the further mischief of fixing the price by law; for, when the law values the bushel in the seaport at forty cents, that must become the standard price of the salt *per se*; to which the duty being added, will knock up the importation of foreign salt, and throw the people, tied neck and heels, into the tender hands of the home monopolizers.

"Tea, coffee, cocoa.—Gunpowder, goneee, and imperial teas shall be valued at seventy two cents per pound; all other green teas, at fifty cents per pound; all black teas, at forty cents per pound; coffee at nine cents per pound; burnt or ground, at twelve cents per pound, cocoa at eight cents per pound."

Green tea at fifty cents a pound!—black tea at forty cents a pound!—Java, Mocha, and West India coffee, all rated alike! Twenty per centum to be added for a foreign vessel, or for coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope. We forbear comment upon the enormity of these impositions—the scandal of thus confounding, in one uniform value, articles so different in quality, and so various in price!

We cease our extracts. We only give a few by way of example. We hope some practical hand will take up the whole bill, lay it open to the core, and display its enormities and iniquities. This is the fourth bill now on hand to establish protective tariffs. In the shameless invention of false valuations, it beats them all. In other respects, it is like them all. It robs on the land revenue, while violating the condition on which the land bill was passed, and, while pillaging the people by a plundering tax on the necessaries of life—on tea, coffee, salt, sugar, shoes, coats, shirts, and hats—to make good the amount lost by the lands. It taxes everything which the people consume, and exempts from tax everything that the manufacturer uses. The farmer is sacrificed to the manufacturer. Foreign materials are imported duty free, (hides, for example, three millions of dollars worth per annum,) and on these foreign materials domestic manufactures are established. The people are taxed one, two, three, four, and five hundred per cent. to protect these manufacturers in working up foreign materials, which they get free of duty; and this is called protecting domestic industry! It is plundering the American people! It is transferring property by law! It is legislating fortunes of classes! It is voting money out of the pockets of seventeen millions of people, to put it into the pockets of a few thousand manufacturers—to give them incomes of tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands per annum; while the wages of labor, the price of produce, and the value of property, are sinking lower and lower every day. This is Whiggery; Federal Whiggery; as much worse than the old Federalism of 1798 was, as the consulate campaign of 1819 was baser and meaner than the Federal campaigns of 1798 and 1800.

We wish to call public attention to this subject—to these four tariffs now on the anvil in the two House of Congress. They will all pass—all four will pass! not in four separate bills, but mixed up and rolled up together—conglomerated into one huge, heterogeneous mass—and all driven through together, under the omnipotent argument of the gag. They will all pass! that is to say, the worst parts of every bill will be put into a single bill, and then crammed down the throats of members, and shoved through the House. The gag may be looked for soon. No debate on items will be allowed!—That would be fatal to the plunderers. Theoretical speeches, for and against a tariff in the general—speeches which decide nothing, and which show nothing of the bills—may be tolerated for a few days longer; but the moment the items are touched, and practical views taken, and the iniquity of the thing displayed, that moment the gag will be clapped on, and all discussion silenced. And what is the remedy for all this abuse? It is the change of rulers! It is the expulsion of the coons from the high places into which they have clambered—driving them back to their holes and caverns,—and restoring to power the men who legislate for the mass—whose policy has forever given prosperity to the country, and which will do it again, as soon as they are restored. Federalism has now been tried three times, and gets worse every time. The second Adams was worse than the first: and the coonskins of the present day are worse than all. Political power alone was the object of the old Federalists: the present Federal Whigs go for the same power, and for plunder added to it—plunder by means of tariffs, banks monopolies corporations, and legislative transfers of money from the many to the few. It is the Union between the pettifogs, Tariffites, and national bank, which makes Whiggery of 1840 so much worse than Federalism of 1800.

From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

IMPORTANCE OF THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

The result of the elections in August will have a powerful bearing upon the future destiny of our State, and, in some degree, upon the future success of free principles throughout the Union. Since the political tornado of 1840 has subsided and calm reason resumed its sway, the cause of republican liberty has triumphed in nearly every State in the Union in which elections have been held. To this State the Federalists and advocates of monopolies and exclusive privileges now look for comfort—here they hope to see arrested the tide of defeat and disaster with which their party has been overwhelmed since 1840. Their success here would not only give them power to lay off the Congressional and Senatorial Districts so that a Democrat could never again be elected, and enable them to elect a Federal Tariff Bank United States Senator, but it would stimulate the Federalists in other States, and give them fresh courage in their fierce war upon the Constitution and the rights and interests of the laborers of the country. Their success would continue in power in North Carolina, those who have so abused their trusts for several years past;—it would continue in power our present Governor, who has perverted a solemn act of the Legislature appropriating money for a specific purpose—who refuses to inform the Legislature and the people they represented, how he and his partizans of the Literary Board had disposed of the State's money—who, with this same Board has been buying up the stock of an insolvent Rail Road Company with the money of the people entrusted to his hands to be loaned out on good security—who has deceived more honest men by false promises and false charges, than any other man in the State. Their success would curse the State with another Federal Whig Legislature, than which, to all patriots, "war pestilence, and famine" should be preferable. What did the last Whig Legislature do for the prosperity or honor of the State? Is it not a general sentiment among the people, that a more unpatriotic, useless, and pestilential body of men never assembled for legislative purposes? And do the people wish to see these same men—or others of the same Federal Whig views and feelings—go back there to scramble for the spoils of office and disgrace the character of the State;—to prop up broken corporations with the money and credit of the people, and reward hungry partizans from the people's treasury? We defy any man to point to a single law of the last legislature which the Whig majority brought forward and passed, that is or ever will be of the least benefit to the State or people. Let us, then, leave these Federal Whig rivers of monopolies and fat offices at home, and elect an old fashioned legislature of honest, true Democrats, who will redeem the character of the State, take care of the people's money, and protect their rights and interests.

The contest, too, as we before said, has an important national bearing. The Federalists of our State have nominated HENRY CLAY as their candidate for the Presidency; and each voter, when he casts his ballot, will either sanction or condemn that nomination and the important measures of which Mr. CLAY is the prominent advocate. Every man who votes the Whig ticket for *Governor* or the *Legislature*, votes in effect for HENRY CLAY, for tearing to pieces our sacred *Constitution*, for a *National Bank*, a *Protective Tariff*, the *Bankrupt Law*, an *Assumption of the State Debts by the General Government*, and *extravagant expenditures* and *high taxes*. These are the real issues on contest; and are they what you want? We wish to raise no false issue in the public mind; but we beseech the voter, reflecting men of the Whig party to pause and examine these points. Governor *Morehead* and the other leaders of your party in 1840 fought behind a masked battery, with senseless mummeries, rowdy shows, false promises and false charges—they denied being in favor of a Bank, a Protective Tariff, an assumption of the State Debts, or of extravagant expenditures and consequent high taxes. But they deceived you, as are now out boldly for all those measures—will you be "taken in" again? *They deceived you once*—that was their fault; if they deceive you again, the fault will be *yours*.

To the Democrats we would say—the issue of this great contest depends mainly upon your exertions and your presence at the polls. The Democrat who stays away from the polls on the 1th of August, or neglects to sustain his cause with his vote, may thereby inflict a serious injury upon our beautiful system, or free government and his own dearest rights. We are not voting for *men*, but for PRINCIPLE—voting to sustain a pure Democratic Government against the pernicious measures and assaults of Federalists who have assumed the hallowed name of Whig. And we have full confidence that every Democrat in the State will do his duty, we still have a Democratic Governor and Legislature, and put at rest forever Henry Clay and all his dangerous measures. *So mote it be!*

"THE MILL BOY OF THE SLASHES."

This is the title bestowed by the Federalists upon their new idol, Henry Clay. If that be any great recommendation, (and we are free to admit its full weight,) we hope to reach the Presidency *ourself*, at no very distant day, seeing that we had once the honor of being a "mill boy!" What say you fellow Democrats of the United States, suppose you run for a "mill boy" of the *aristocrat* against the "mill boy of the *slashes*?" The race is said not to be always to the swift, but now-a-days, we are willing to take a fair race for it with our illustrious cotemporary of the "slashes." We propose to meet him any where between this and the 'ends of "Old Kentucky," and to test our qualifications by a match going to mill race. If our most magnanimous competitor beat us, we will most cheerfully admit his superior qualifications; and if we beat him we shall expect him to surrender all pretensions, and suffer us to walk over the course without a competitor.

We commend our proposition, without greatly fear, to our neighbor of the Lynchburg Virginian, who, we see, talks so largely about the "mill boy of the slashes." Our neighbor, as we hope and believe, is, during his politics, one of the best fellows in the world, and withal, as honest as a Whig editor well can be. From his love of a good joke we have no doubt but that he will relish the proposition amazingly, and will promptly accede to it—any, so much confidence have we in him that we are perfectly willing he shall be one of the judges of the race. What say you, Mr. Virginian, will you take us up.—*Charlottesville Jeffersonian.*

The Presidency in Ohio and Mississippi.—The *St. Clairsville (Ohio) Gazette*—a nice, light-spirited, and talented paper, "devoted to the interests of Democracy," says: "The Corwin Feds in Warren county, are calling meetings in favor of Corwin, a STATE BANK, Tom. Ewing for United States Senator, and Clay for President, where we can get one. We oppose Corwin, a State Bank, and Tom. Ewing, and go for a sound currency, a disconnection of Government and Banks, and Allen for United States Senator. Against Mr. CLAY and vast taxation, we go, subject to a National Convention, for CALHOUN and WRIGHT, in '44 for they are two of the most intelligent Statesmen in the Union."

We extract the following from the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Sentinel:*

"JOHN C. CALHOUN.—The Democrats in the northern part of the State, are moving in favor of JOHN C. CALHOUN, as a fit and proper person for the next Presidency. They hold meetings in Pontotoc, Noxubee, and several other towns in the interior. The Guard says, we were happy to learn, from various sources, the increasing popularity of Mr. Calhoun. At the same time, there is the most cordial willingness, on the part of Mr. Calhoun's friends, to support Mr. Van Buren, should he be the choice of the Democratic party."

From the Globe of Saturday Evening, July 19.

THE BIG TARIFF PASSED.

As we conjectured in the Globe of yesterday, the Federal party worked through the big Tariff Bill to-day, under the operation of the previous question, and cutting off all voting by yeas and nays on the amendments proposed in Committee of the Whole.

By this new mode of legislation, the Representative escapes all responsibility for his votes on amendments rejected in Committee. No votes are taken there by yeas and nays—and all voting on the rejected amendments, by yeas and nays in the House, (where it was the immemorial custom to renew such propositions, and call the yeas and nays, so as to hold each Representative to his responsibility,) is precluded by the previous question. Every Federal member can now delay before his constituents that he voted against any one of the rejected amendments which he shall find to be popular in his district.

It will be seen that the present bill repeals the proviso in the Distribution Act, by which it was made a condition that, in case duties on other articles should at any time be raised to exceed 20 per cent. the distribution should cease, and the land fund be restored to the Treasury of the Union.

The duties under the present bill more than double the 20 per cent of the Compromise Act; and the plighted faith which obtained the passage of the distribution law, only by inserting that condition, is now violated;—the duties are raised above 20 per cent, and the conditional clause of the Distribution Act repealed. This is high handed, and not high minded Federalism. It is Coonskin, not black cockade Federalism.

On the passage of the bill, the vote stood:

For the bill	116
The following absentees would probably have voted for the bill, viz. Messrs. Henry, Hall, Rayner, and T. W. Williams,	4
	120
Against the bill	112
The following absentees would probably have voted against the bill, viz. Messrs. Col. quitt, Ferris, Lowell, Oliver, Profit, Saveney, Westbrook, and Wise,	8
	120
For the bill	120
Against it	120
Dead (Mr. Hastings)	1
Speaker,	1
	241

The number of which the House is composed.

The following are the Yeas and Nays on the passage of the bill:

Yeas.—Messrs Adams, Allen, Landaff W. Andrews, Burrell J. Andrews, Appleton, Arnold, Averett, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Belser, Blair, Boreland, Borden, Botts, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, Calhoun, Thomas J. Campbell, Childs, Chittenden, John C. Clark, Staley N. Clarke, James Cooper, Cowan, Crampton, Cravens, Cushing, Garrett Davis, John Edwards, Everett, Fessenden, Fillmore, A. Lawrence, Foster, Gates, Gentry, Giddings, Gregg, Patrick G. Goode, Graham, Granger, Green, Hall, Halstead, Harvey, Hudson, Joseph R. Ingersoll, James Irvin, Wm. W. Irwin, James, Wm. Cost Johnson, Isaac D. Jones, John P. Kennedy, Isaac Lea, McKennan, Thomas F. Marshall, Simon Mason, Matteson, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Mercer, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Osborne, Owsley, Parmenter, Pearce, Pendleton, Pope, Powell, Rayney, Ball, Randall, Alexander Randall, Randolph, Ridgway, Rodney, Wm. Russell, James M. Russell, Sellers, Shepperd, Simonton, Slade, Truman Smith, Sollers, Sprigg, Stanly, Stokely, Stratton, Alex. H. H. Stuart, John T. Stuart, Summers, Tallmadge, John B. Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Tibbatts, Toucey, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Washington, Elisha D. White, Jos. L. White, James I. Wilkins, Yorke, Augustus Young, and John Young—115.

Nays.—Messrs. Arrington, Atherton, Beeson, Bidlack, Black, Boyd, Brewster, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, Chilton, Brown, Burke, Simeon H. Butler, Wm. Butler, Wm. O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, Patrick C. Caldwell, Jas. Campbell, Wm. B. Campbell, Carruthers, Cary, Casey, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Coles, Mark A. Cooper, Cross, Doan, Richard D. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Doherty, Doig, Doty, Edwin Joseph C. Edwards, Egbert, John G. Floyd, Charles A. Floyd, Fornance, Thomas F. Foster, Gholson, Gerry, Gilmer, Wm. O. Goode, Gordon, Gustine, Habersham, Harris, Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Howell, Howard, Hunter, C. J. Ingersoll, Jack, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, Kerr, Andrew Kennedy, King, Lewis, Littlefield, Abraham McClellan, Robert McClellan, McKay, McKeon, Mallory, Marchand, Alfred Marshall, John Thompson Marshall, Matthews, Medill, Meriwether, Miller, Mitchell, Newhard, Partridge, Payne, Pearson, Pilsbury, Reed, Reynolds, Ramsey, Reynolds, Rhett, Riggs, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sanford, Saunders, Saxe, Smith, Wm. Smith, Snyder, Steenrod, Sumter, Jacob Thompson, Turney, Van Buren, Ward, Warren, Watterson, Weller, Elkanah W. Williams, Christopher H. Williams, and Wood—112.

CHANGE OF NAMES.

"And if we cannot alter things,
"By G—, we'll change their names, sir!"
[Old doggerel.

After the great Federal defeat of 1840, Mr. Jefferson said (and wrote it where it may now be seen—in his published correspondence,) that the Federalists would not stand another election by that name. He was right. Federalist was dropped, and National Republican assumed. Whipped for many years under that name, it also was dropped, and that of Whig hoisted in its place. The name of Whig has now been worn eight years—*i. e.* since the present session, when it was first assumed. The coon skin campaign was fought under that name, and the victory gained under it; but the events of that campaign, the Extra Session, the present session, and the falsification of a million of promises, have soiled Whiggery; and another *alias dictus* has become indispensable. The name must be changed again, and the change has commenced. A memorial from the New York Whigs, of the city of New York, against Mr. Tyler, for his veto, assumes the name of Democratic Whigs! So that Whiggery is actually assuming the name of Democracy! In a little while, they will doubtless call themselves *locos!* But all to no purpose. Their doom is fixed and their new name fastened upon them. They earned it during the coon skin campaign; and COON is now their name.—*Globe.*

MR. BIDDLE AND THE UNION BANK OF MISSISSIPPI.

We cut the following from the New York Herald of Monday last, which reflects very severely on the great financier:

"We have received the Report of the Select Committee of the Mississippi Legislature on the Union Bank Bonds. It is a book of forty-six pages, and contains the examinations of Governor McNutt, H. G. Runnels, E. Turner, the Commissioners, J. C. Wilkins, E. C. Wilkinson, and W. M. Packard, with others, in relation to the subject of the 5,100,000 of State bonds sold to Nicholas Biddle on account of the Mississippi Union Bank. The committee, after patiently examining up the evidence, and investigating the facts, arrive at the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, therefore, by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That for the reasons set forth in the foregoing report, this Legislature denies, that the State of Mississippi is under any legal and morals obligation to redeem the five millions of bonds sold by the Commissioners of the Mississippi Union Bank, to Nicholas Biddle, on the 18th day of August, 1838. But while this Legislature does most solemnly repudiate said bonds, and declare the sale thereof, as illegal, fraudulent, and unconstitutional, yet that the holders of these bonds may have every possible, legal and equitable remedy for collecting the amount paid on said bonds, they are hereby invited to pursue the remedy afforded by our laws and constitutions, against the Mississippi Union Bank, and against all, and every person who by his, her, or their connection with said institution, have rendered him, her, or themselves liable either in law or equity, for the debts of said Bank."

"In relation to Mr. Biddle's agency in the matter, the committee decided as follows:

"Thirdly. Did Mr. Biddle, in making the contract, intend to commit a fraud? From the facts above stated, the committee can come to no other conclusion, than that he was guilty of an intentional fraud. He had the original and supplemental charters before him, and the power of attorney of the commissioners, from which he must have known that he was closing the contract with the commissioners, which, they had no power to make. It could not have escaped his acute observation, that the intention of the charter was that the full amount of the bonds should be paid as the only grounds upon which they were allowed to be sold, and that 5 per cent interest, was the only inducement presented to the purchaser: and that if he trade upon different terms than those stipulated in the charter and power of the commissioners, he traded at his peril, as their agency was special. Yet with all these facts before him he cheated the commissioners out of the bank interest, and by the change to sterling money, made the Bonds 10 per cent, instead of 5 per cent Bonds. The committee do not, therefore, believe that they do Mr. Biddle injustice in coming to the conclusion that in this whole transaction, he has been guilty of an intentional and willful fraud.

"This is all very plain and to the point, and the conclusions of the committee are backed by such facts and arguments, as place the matter on very plausible ground. They show that the law authorizing the sale was violated in every particular, and that through the fraudulent intent and practices of the purchaser, who imagined that with his 'great intellect' and deep cunning, he was circumventing the commissioners. The straight forward honesty of the people by simply applying the test of the law to the transaction, have with rough stroke broken through the cobweb machinations of paltry financiers, who have long since had occasions to exclaim with Scott's felon knight"—

"Oh! what a tangled web we weave,
When first we study to deceive!"

From the Public Ledger.

OBSERVATIONS

On the practical operation and effect of a "protective Tariff," by an Old Manufacturer.

I am writing this on the 5th day of July 1842. If you ask any manufacturer the simple question whether he cannot this day give satisfactory employment and wages to his hands, realize satisfactory profits for himself, and send his goods to market 33 per cent. lower than he could on the 5th day of July, 1835,—if he speak the truth, he will answer "yes." There is no doubt of the fact; and I believe, in some cases, it can be done for more than 50 per cent. less. Now, I ask what is the cause of this effect? Were a tariff, if it be not in the currency—the expansion of 1836, and the contraction of 1841—in the name of heaven, what is it? Has the tariff anything to do with it? I answer, yes: *it has been gradually decreasing since* 1831; which decrease, by causing a contraction of the currency, as explained heretofore, has added to the ability of the manufacturers and operatives to work cheap; and so it will continue to do under a continual decrease of the tariff, until we arrive at the true, enlightened, philosophical "American system"—*the abolishment of every custom house in our country*; the support of the Government by some simple, cheap tax; and the consequent banishment of the paper system. Under which state of things, I am (or might be satisfied, we could literally send goods to Nantucket,"—cotton goods to Manchester—coal cloths to Leeds, and carpets to Kidderminster and Sheffield! A certain conclusion that every intelligent man, with capacity sufficient to think the subject out, will arrive at.

With the fact of the manufacturer's ability to make his goods 50 per cent cheaper now than in 1835, before us, does it not look like mockery—a perfect farce—for our members of Congress, from the North, South, East, and West, to be quarreling and wrangling over a trifling alteration in the tariff of 5 or 10 per cent, (even asserting *that* means a difference in favor of, and acts as a protection to the manufacturer (for that is the real effect) to 50 per cent? Verily, it would seem to be a great waste of words and time at Washington.—But there is a secret about it and "it will, sooner or later," which I may as well tell. That every time a "protective tariff" does not proceed with anything like unanimity from the manufacturers, or the working and producing classes of our country.—We have seen this clearly evinced in the failure in the frequent attempts, in the last two years, to get up an excitement in this city among them. But here is another class of men who are *perfectly unanimous* on this subject; they are your "importers," your "bankers," your "speculators," and your "stock gamblers." These are the men who cry loudest for a "protective tariff," and with perfect consistency: for these are the only men it will benefit or protect, by causing an expansion of the currency, and enabling them to carry out their schemes and impulses; and, alas! for the welfare and happiness of our country, these men, *in one way or another* are too powerfully represented in all our legislative halls.

A MANUFACTURER.

The party which opposes a *National Bank and Henry Clay* in 1844, will be dearer than ever the old Federal party was, made it. *Basco.*

And yet, that "old Federal party ever in favor," and were the founders of, a National Bank.—*Jackson (Tenn.) Republican.*

JACKSON AND HULL.

Nothing can be more significant of the natural and instinctive sympathies of the Whig or anti popular party, than the action of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, in the case of General Jackson and General Hull—it is humiliating to be obliged to bring such names in juxtaposition. That committee reported against the just claim of General JACKSON for money actually paid by him, under circumstances which reflect upon him the highest honor, because, forsooth, there was no legal record of a fact, as well and universally known as the battle of New Orleans, or any other great historical event; and now they actually report a bill for the payment to the heirs of General HULL, (who took refuge from the charge of treachery in that of cowardice,) of the salary alleged to be due him, as Governor of Michigan, after he had most disgracefully surrendered it to the enemy! What will the country say to this preposterous incongruity, or rather disloyal and unpatriotic discrimination, which would seem an incredible calumny were it not of such recent and public transaction.

Mr. PRESTON wisely spared his party a most humiliating discomfiture, by proving for it a hasty retreat, in moving to lay the monstrous bill on the table. The whole affair is appropriately characterized in the brief remarks of Mr. CALHOUN, whose generous indignation upon the occasion is very honorable to him, considering his late personal and political relations with Gen. JACKSON.—*Washington (D. C.) Spec.*

Mr. CALHOUN said that he was not a little surprised with several things connected with the subject before the Senate.

He was in the first place surprised that the representatives of Gen. Hull should ever think of presenting this claim to Congress. He would not be more so if the representatives of Arnold should present a claim for his pay, as a general in our service, after he had committed his treason, on the ground that he held the commission of a general, which had not been revoked. It would be every whit as reasonable as this. He could never forget the deep and universal indignation which pervaded the whole country on the surrender of Detroit. Never before nor since, had he witnessed anything like it. He agreed with his colleague that the judgment then pronounced by the public on the act had never been reversed, and probably never would be.

He was still more surprised that so respectable a committee as that on the Judiciary, should report in favor of the claim. How could his pay as Governor be allowed, when there was, for the time, no such Territory as Michigan. It had, by his own act, become a British Province, and remained so until it was reconquered by the army under Gen. Harrison. With what show, then, of justice and equity, could he be paid for governing a Territory that had ceased to exist by his own act? The error of the committee consisted in supposing that the commission—the mere paper and wax—and not the service, gave the pay.

But what surprised him most of all was, the fact that the respectable committee should report in favor of the claim of General Hull, after having reported against that of Gen. Jackson. His was a clear case. He paid the fine which had been imposed for an act done in the performance of a duty of the last importance to the Union, and for which he received the thanks of the Government and the country; and yet, the same committee, at the same session, which reported against returning the money to Gen. Jackson, who successively defended New Orleans, now report in favor of allowing the pay of Gen. Hull for governing this Territory of Michigan, which he (a fact) lost to the Union by cowardice or treason! *How strange that such unequal justice should be meted out by the committee to Gen. Jackson, who terminated the war with glory, and Gen. Hull, who commenced it with disgrace!*

MR. VAN BUREN.

The visit of Mr. Van Buren to the great region of the Mississippi has been attended by most gratifying demonstrations, to its very conclusion in his own State. It cannot but make a favorable impression abroad, both in regard to the American people and American institutions, to see the man recently at the head of the Government, and the object of the most angry and virulent political controversy ever waged among us, generally and kindly mingling with the masses of the constituents of both parties, and receiving from all not merely a courteous, but a warm hearted and friendly—welcome. This fact, of itself, proves that, in the popular struggles of our country—although they may seem full of excitement—there is really no deep seated discontent, much less that dangerous state of distrust and hate, which in other countries threatens the existence of Government, and of all having connection with it. The great body of the Whigs, and even some of their leaders have borne testimony, in their mode of receiving Mr. Van Buren, that they do not, in their hearts, hold him responsible for the intricate disorders which,—springing from another source, they once found it their interest to impute to him. They know him to be as FRANKLIN is the party which characterized his administration as ever; and if they honestly and really ridicule the evils of which they complained, they could not utter forgotten or forgiven their griefs so soon. But the intelligence of our honest countrymen lifts them above party prejudices, as their generous hearts elevate them above its vindictive passions; and they will do justice, when the occasion demands it, careless of consequences.—*Globe.*

Gen. Hamilton.—The New York Herald says: General James Hamilton, of South Carolina, is now in this city, on his way to Europe, via the Boston route, (Britannia to-morrow,) for the transaction of private business, as well as to close the affairs of the James River and Kanawa Company. We learn that every public connection between the General and the Republic of Texas has entirely ceased. The statements recently made in relation to the settlement entered into between the James River and Kanawha Company and General Hamilton are entirely true. So much so, that when he tendered to the Directors a surrender of his commission, as agent of the Company, it was promptly refused by them. And at a meeting of the full board, resolutions were passed expressive of the undiminished confidence of the Company, in his honor, integrity, ability, and zeal, and earnestly requesting the continuance of his services, as the agent of the company, in bringing its affairs to a close during his present visit to Europe.

Convention of Free Negroes.—From a circular which has been sent to the Philadelphia *Spirit of the Times*, it appears that the negroes intend holding a Convention in that city on the last Tuesday in next month, to devise a plan by which they can enjoy the same political privileges, &c., with as white citizens of the United States.—*Washington Union of the 8th instant.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE FRESHET.

It is with pain that we have this morning to record one of the most awful calamities that has ever befallen Virginia. On Thursday, about 3 p. m., it was observed that the river here was rising; it continued to rise with unprecedented rapidity till Saturday night, at which time it is said to have been four inches higher than it had been for forty-odd years. The Compiler informs us that "the cellars on Main street, for some distance on each side of Market bridge, were deep in water. Much timber has been swept away. Most of the stores in Rocketts were flooded on Saturday, and communion between the inhabitants above and below the creek could only be kept up with the aid of boats. The water stood three feet in the store of Messrs. Haskins & Libby."

Saturday evening a boat, with six men and a boy, was upset in coming from Brown's island, (immediately in the rear of the armory,) and two of them were drowned. The rest escaped to the shore, one of them being severely injured by being caught between the upset boat and a tree. Thos. Goulding and Samuel Edwards were the names of the drowned men. Their bodies were seen to go over Haxall's dam below, and pass down under the railroad bridge, and thence through the falls. They both worked at the foundry on Belle Isle, and were Englishmen. Goulding has left a wife and two children. Edwards was the husband of one of the unfortunate women who were upset one cold night some three years ago in going to Belle Isle, and was frozen to death on a small island to which they made their way. It appears that Goulding lived upon Brown's island, and several laborers at the iron works boarded with him.—During the freshet, the boat was the only means of communicating with the shore, the foot-bridge having been washed away; and it is thought the boat was upset from want of skill in managing it.

The surface of the river was covered with floating wheat and corn. On Saturday, a carriage was seen coming over the falls, presumed to have been lost when crossing some ferry. The farmers whose wheat escaped the ravages of the rust, did not escape the rushing waters. In some points, the stacks of wheat on the low grounds were swept off and the growing crops of corn and tobacco almost entirely destroyed. A letter in the Whig says:

"At the best, the loss will be immense. I have not the statistics to estimate it; but others calculate the loss of wheat alone, between Richmond and Lynchburg, at 300,000 bushels. Taking this immediate neighborhood as the index, it cannot well be less. Gen. Peyton, Mr. Warwick, (at his new purchase at Dover,) and Dr. Trent, are swept. Mr. Warwick, at Beaver Dam, has high, and is but partially injured. Opposite, Mr. Guthrie, at Marden's Advanture, Mr. Pemberton, and Mr. Anderson, just above him, are a mere lake. All are greatly injured. The gentlemen I have named had most extensive and splendid crops."

We hear, in addition, that the fine estates of the Messrs. Gatts and Randolph Harrison are much injured. These gentlemen will lose about two-thirds of their crops.

Mayo's bridge, across James river, was in a very critical condition. Near the Manchester side, a pier gave way, and two spans sank down into the water. No part of the superstructure is carried off, though it is as yet unsafe to cross it; and the railroad bridge is opened, charging full for passengers.

It is reported by the Captain of the Packet that, after his leaving Lynchburg on Wednesday, it rained for 10 or 11 hours as if the heavens were coming down.

The loss on James river is estimated at a million of dollars, though this of course is mere guess-work! To this must be added the loss on Willis, all the tributaries of the James river on the north side, the Appomattox and Roanoke, and their tributaries.

There is said to have been a destructive fresh south of Petersburg on Wednesday. The Wilmington and Roanoke, the Raleigh and Gaston, the Portsmouth and Roanoke, and the the Petersburg Railroads, were all more or less injured.

In the county of Warren, North Carolina, a good deal of damage was done to the corn; the water in many places on the banks of the Roanoke and other streams covering the corn entirely.

The Lynchburg Republican describes the astonishing deluge of rain which began to fall on Wednesday at about half past 8 A. M.: "There was neither lightning or thunder, but the fall of rain seemed immediately to increase from the perpendicular above, until about 6 o'clock, p. m. We never witnessed so incessant a shower. The earth was perfectly deluged; and every branch and ravine became a mountain torrent. The creeks were in a few hours swollen beyond their banks, and about 9 o'clock at night the river began to rise until about 11 o'clock, p. m. on Thursday night. We have not heard from beyond the ridge nor the southern or northern counties this side of it, fully. But we much fear that the injury done to the crops, is dreadful indeed."

The whole affair seems to be more like a waterspout—like the inundation which fell about this time last year at the Mountain canal.

From the Montreal Courier, 11th instant.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most distressing casualties which has occurred in this Province since the introduction of steam on the St. Lawrence. The high pressure steamer Sir Charles Bagot, while between Lachine and Point Claire, on her way to Kingston, about ten o'clock on Saturday morning, burst her boiler, and, her bows being blown out by the explosion, she went down head foremost. There were on board of her at the time of the explosion, about 120 persons, of whom forty-eight were taken up minutt by three barges in tow, and 18 were conveyed to the Montreal General Hospital wounded—54 remained to be accounted for. Of the 18 conveyed to the Hospital, one has died under the amputation of both legs. The passengers were composed of English, Irish and Scotch, of whom the Highlanders are supposed to have suffered most from being in the forepart of the boat.

DESTRUCTIVE GALE AT OCRACOKE.

A slip from the office of the Washington (N. C.) Republican, gives some particulars of a very destructive gale and storm at Ocracoke bar, and other parts adjacent, on Tuesday the 12th. It blew from the N. N. W. and is said to have exceeded in violence any known there for 50 years. A long list is given of the vessels lost, missing, and injured. The sears, Ann Stille, and H. Cumberson, were sunk. Register, and Attala, aground. Brilliant, Transport, Zephir, Maria, St. Pierre and Orion, are missing, and many others, names unknown, are on shore.

The same gale did great injury on the coast of Portsmouth, and in the towns of Washington, Edenton, &c., one hundred miles from Ocracoke.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, July 29, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nomination,

FOR GOVERNOR,

LOUIS D. HENRY,

Of Cumberland.

Republican Candidates.

Rowan and Davie.

Senate.—JOHN FRALEY.
Commons.—JESSE A. CLEMENT.

Davidson County.

Senate.—WM. R. HOLT.
Commons.—SAMUEL HARGRAVE,—JNO. M. SMITH.

What a heavy responsibility rests on North Carolina!

The "Whigs" have now been met and overthrown, defeated and utterly routed in every Southern State except North Carolina. Our battle comes on in a few days, and here too, we trust with strong confidence, they will meet the same fate; for we cannot believe that the Freemen of North Carolina will be alone behind their countrymen in this great struggle for principle. Surely when the awakened thousands of every other State are manifesting their stern condemnation of Whig misrule and Whig deception, our people will not forget and forgive the violation of solemn promises and pledges by which they were deceived, nor tamely submit to unjust and oppressive high taxes, corrupt Bankrupt laws, profligate waste of the public money, and all the outrageous acts of the mad and reckless majority at Washington. If they do thus submit to what their fellow countrymen of other States have denounced and condemned, then indeed will they well deserve the reproachful name of sleepers:—then may North Carolina with bitter truth be called Rip Van Winkle, for she will be slumbering on ingloriously, forgetful of every principle dear to the South, long after her sister States are up and conquering. But we look for better things. Nothing is wanting but energy to ensure us the victory. Rouse yourselves then, friends of Liberty and Equal Rights. Be vigilant, active and untiring. Now is the time to wrest their ill-gotten power from the hands of the party who are using every means to break down the defences of our sacred Constitution:—now is the time successfully to resist the oppressive and plundering taxes the Federal majority in Congress are fixing on your necks—is the time to overthrow the abominable Bankrupt law, and all its associate vile measures of Whiggery. If it is not now done it will be too late when the yoke is strongly and securely fastened on our necks. Rally then Freemen, and show yourselves worthy to enjoy the privileges of our republican Government.

Governor Morehead's Speech.

His Excellency, according to appointment, made a speech here on Saturday last to an assemblage of about 2500 or 3000 persons, in which there was, as the Salem Gazette says:—"a smart sprinkling of hen feathers." He spoke for near four hours; the first two and a half on Federal affairs, the balance of the time on matters pertaining to his own administration." The whole speech was moderate in tone, and with the qualification of being more discreetly worded and less violent, very much such an one as may be heard from any of the Whig orators of the day. It contained nothing more than what the Whig newspapers are regularly dealing out. The Governor tells an anecdote pretty well, and amused the company with several during the course of his remarks, judiciously thrown in to relieve the tedium. We never had the honor of hearing His Excellency before and felt a little curious to see how he would come up to the Whig glorification of his greatness. His speech was not in the least provoking, and therefore we can judge as impartially as is possible under the circumstances; we listened to him with exemplary attention, but really must say, party prejudice aside, that the effort, for aught, by no means equaled our expectations, although they had been regulated with due allowance for Whig bluster. We looked for something strong and bold at least, but in truth it was all evasion, bombag, and quibble from beginning to end. Not one single point of the great questions at issue met in a spirit of strait forward, manly fairness;—the whole discussion was a fighting with "men in buckram"—a display of skill of that kind which is most happily expressed in the phrase—"whipping the devil round the stump";—the cunning effort of the special pleader to hood wink and deceive by drawing off attention from the argument, and covering over the strong proof—not the clear, undisguised manner of the statesman standing before an intelligent people to discuss in the language of sober truth, great matters of National interest.

We shall not pretend to enter upon a lengthy review of His Excellency's speech, for several reasons. One will suffice here:—we *heard* the greater part of it, and this was enough in all conscience, without being at the farther labor of recollecting and repeating it, even if we could by any possibility conveniently remember one half of a four hours talk.

His first subject was a—*United States Bank.*

On this we were glad to hear him decidedly committed. He declared that "Bank or no Bank" will be the great issue in the next Presidential contest. We are rejoiced at it. Let this question come without concealment before the people, and it is all we ask:—"Are you for establishing a great National Regulator of 50 millions capital—another Biddle Bank to corrupt the morals of the country—to buy up the members of Congress and the press—to encourage speculation—war against the Government—set the law at defiance—control and crush the State Banks at its will and pleasure, as Mr. Biddle said the old United States Bank could do, flood the country with millions of its "promises to pay," and then explode as the last one did, scattering wide ruin and desolation among the helpless and swindled victims of its dishonesty?" Let this come fairly before the people and we have no fears for the answer at the ballot box. But not the least amusing part of Gov. M's. whole address, (anecdotes not excepted) was his attempt to show that the fathers of the Republican party, with Jefferson at their head, were all actually Bank men! Does not Gov. M. know that although Gen. Washington, under peculiar circumstances, signed the Bank charter, he has again and again expressed his strong condemnation of the Bank system, and his opposition to "paper emission"? Governor Morehead asserted that the country was never so prosperous as during the existence of the two United States Banks. This is not the fact. The very reverse is known to be true as can be shown from the record.

He next descended to the State Banks, and charged with great exultation that they had been chartered by one party as much as the other; but he never once mentioned who have had the entire control of all the Banks in the country, or who has the control *now*. Who are the Presidents Directors, managers? Nine out of ten, Whigs. Gov. M. knows this. It is not who granted them charters—but who manages them, and more, who now goes for winking at their abuses—conniving in their dishonest practices and granting them exclusive and unjust privileges at the expense of the people who *pay the tax?* This is the point. The Democrats are for restricting—for forcing them to mete out to others the same measure they require—to pay their own promises, before they can make their debtors pay theirs;—the Federal Whigs are for pampering and fostering them at the expense of the great mass, they would allow them, as the party voted in our last Legislature, to suspend when they please, and pay when they please.

The Bribery Distribution Bill.—In attempting to justify this odious Clay measure of the Extra Session, Gov. M. blundered exceedingly. He declares that the General Government only held the public lands by a deed of trust from several of the States:—that they were ceded for the purpose of paying off the National debt and on the discharge of the debt, reverted back rightfully to the States. Now does not Gov. Morehead know perfectly that only a small portion of the public lands was obtained by cession from the States—does he not know that the greater part was actually purchased by the Government?—This at once destroys his argument.

The Tariff.—We have never listened to a more labored effort to humbug than the part of His Excellency's speech on the Tariff. He came out somewhat more strongly and openly, than the little leaders of the counties have ventured, on retaliatory duties for protection; for although they sustain the party that go for Protection in its broadest sense, not many of them dare to come out before the people, and acknowledge the doctrine;—they insist that a Tariff for revenue only is desired by Whiggery, but Gov. M. distinctly advocated a Tariff of retaliatory duties, high enough to prohibit the foreign article and protect the domestic manufacturer. He insisted that the seller and not the consumer pays the tariff tax, and proceeded to make this plain to his own apparent satisfaction by illustrations as lame and deceptive as his whole argument was fallacious. Any man of common intelligence can see by a moment's reflection that the Tariff tax must be paid by the consumer. If the duty on a foreign article, say cotton cloth, is 25 per cent, does not the foreign dealer add it to his price when he sells? He gets his old price and 25 per cent into the bargain. Now who pays the 25 per cent duty? Not the foreign dealer, for he gets the same money for his cloth he did before the tax was laid, and the 25 per cent besides. Clearly then, this tax comes not from him, but out of the pocket of the American who buys the cloth. Well it not only forces us to pay the tax of 25 per cent to the Government on all imported cloth, but it forces us to pay the tax in ten times the amount to the manufacturers in this country who take the same kind of cloth and will of course raise in their prices to the standard of the foreign article. This is the meaning of retaliatory duties for protection—a system to plunder the farmer and mechanic for the benefit of a small class of manufacturers. Governor Morehead is a Tariff man in its full sense. There can be no worse in the land.

The false promises of Whiggery.—His Excellency said nothing in extenuation of the violated pledges and false promises of Whiggery except the old plea—the "treachery" of Mr. Tyler. He forgot to inform us why Mr Clay's promises of confidence, credit, better times, and general prosperity to follow the "very election" of Gen. Harrison, had not come to pass:—and Mr. Critenden's promise of 100 millions of dollars to the country in the same event. Mr. Tyler had no more to do with these than Mr. Morehead. Mr. Tyler vetoed the Bank and Tariff Bills, and approved every other Whig measure of relief, still he must bear all the abuse because the Whiggery have not redeemed their promises and pledges that were never intended to be redeemed.

Gov. M. after leaving Federal politics came to State matters;—he gave a moving account of his great labors in the Swamp Lands;—he has worked there if not exactly "like a negro," at least until he might easily have been mistaken for a mulatto. Himself and Gov. Dudley, it seems once ran some risk of apprehension as runaways, on this account, before they could get out of the swamps. These lands Gov. M. says are the finest in the State beyond comparison, delightfully situated, combining all advantages that any man could desire, and he has no sort of doubt, if they are only held long enough, will, at some future day bring the State a great deal of money. As to the Ice House and chicken coop matters, he says they were absolutely needed, the house to keep butter and milk cool, as well as for the sake of the ice itself, and the coop for the fowls of the "palace."

His Excellency touched on many other matters which might be noticed, but we have already gone twice as far as we intended on starting, and must stop short. One thing only we have to say in conclusion,—if his party are as well satisfied with the result of his labors here as are the Democrats, why both sides are pleased;—a thing that does not happen every day under like circumstances.

What name next?

It is said that the overthrow of Whiggery in Louisiana and North Carolina, will have the effect to disband the party, and scatter them like sheep without a shepherd. Mr. Clay will give up all hopes for the Presidency, and the leaders will look out for a new name. The name "*Whig*" is as entirely and desperately "used up," as the party lately claiming it, and what there is left of the Whiggery will drop it never more to be resumed. To find another name begins now to be a matter of serious inquiry among them. They have of late been trying to call themselves *Democrats*, but this will not take. It is impossible to conjecture their next fancy, for there is no telling what men in distress will do.

[FOR THE CAROLINIAN.

TO THE FREEMEN OF THE STATE.

The fourth of August is at hand—a day that is looked to with great interest, and on which every Republican is expected to do his duty.

Already have twenty States voted since the Whigs came into power, and in each have they been defeated, with the exception of Massachusetts and Kentucky. Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and last Louisiana, have each spoken in the language of condemnation.—*Will the freemen of North Carolina separate from our sister States of the South, and stand alone as the allies of the enemy?* Will you, can you, close your eyes to the present aspect of our affairs? The Whigs have possession of both branches of Congress. They have been sixteen months in power, and had Congress in actual session, at great expense, for more than twelve months and not yet adjourned. And pray what have they done? They have, by a strict party vote, passed a Bankrupt Law, discharging the debts of the farmer as well as the merchant. They have refused its repeal, though called for by the voice of the nation. They have passed a bill for the distribution of the sales of the public lands, whilst borrowing and taxing to supply the deficiency. They have made the most extravagant appropriations. For the year 1841, their expenditures for ordinary purposes, not including debts or Treasury notes, have exceeded twenty six millions of dollars, and for 1842, more than twenty five millions, whilst they have not paid a dollar to the officers and soldiers of the Army and Navy or day laborers for the last six months.—They have given Mrs. Harrison twenty five thousand dollars, and spent three thousand eight hundred dollars in the burial of the old General, whilst they have refused to repay to General Jackson a fine of one thousand *for saving New Orleans.* So the same Whigs in the Senate, have been willing to pay Massachusetts and the heirs of General Hull for their cowardice during the late war. They decline all laws for the collection of the revenue have ceased on the 30th June, and yet a month has nearly elapsed and they have not supplied the omission. They have violated the Compromise Act of 1833. Passed a Tariff raising the taxes 30 or 40 per cent. whilst every Democrat save one voted against it. In fine, their policy is strictly that of the old Federal party, without the honesty to acknowledge it. A Bank, a National Debt, and high Taxes. Is North Carolina alone to be the dupe of such misconduct, whilst every other State is opening its eyes to the deception?

To the Polls then, Freemen. Vindicate your selves and your country, and place the good old State under her old banner. In the name of a departed patriot, I invoke you to action.

MACON.

☞ We had nearly forgotten to mention a characteristic remark of Gov. Morehead in his speech the other day. He said:

"That amongst other charges which had been brought against him was one, he believed, for shaking hands with waggoners in the streets of Raleigh, and that too without gloves on."

This will do tolerably as a substitute for the *dish rag* passages of His Excellency's speeches in 1840.

The Bankrupt Law.—In the Senate on the 19th instant, Mr. Benton called up his proposition for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt act. Mr. Berrien the Federal Senator from Georgia opposed the motion. The question was taken on leave and decided in the negative, Yeas 21, Nays 21. A majority of two thirds being required to grant leave under the rule of the Senate. So a Federal minority in that body defeat any attempt to reach this infamous measure.

☞ We were standing last Saturday looking on as the Whig cavalcade which went out with a carriage and four to escort Gov. Morehead into town, paraded along the streets, "Ah"—said an old farmer near us—"is this the 'poor man's' party we used to hear so much of two years ago? They've changed the *log cabin* hauling of 1840 a good deal to have got to that splendid four horse carriage. This is the log-cabin Governor, ha! Pretty fine doings for plain folks."

☞ We have received from a correspondent an account of the escorting of Gov. Morehead into Mocksville by a "Corporal's Guard" of good Whiggies, but the description is rather personally excoriating on the said little escort, and as there were hardly enough of them to bear it conveniently, we have concluded to withhold the infliction, particularly as there is not much harm in the subjects, if we recognize them rightly from the account.

The Louisiana election.

The triumph of the Republican party in Louisiana has sealed the doom of Whiggery in the South. This State was next to Kentucky, Mr. Clay's strong hold, and at this crisis of his fortunes, in view of the disasterous result there, he may exclaim "we could have spared a better man." Every exertion has been made, but all would not do; even the high duty on *Sugar* could not save them. Let the people of North Carolina hear it—Louisiana is thoroughly "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled" from Clay and Whiggery.

☞ Gov. Morehead not only made no quotations, but did not even once allude to his favorite document of two years ago—*Ogle's Speech.* We hate ingratitude. Such unceremonious slighting of an old friend is unexcusable. He might at least have mentioned this once highly esteemed text book of Whiggery, one too to which he is under such strong obligations, in terms of becoming respect and consideration.

Cruel delay of Justice.—The army and the navy appropriation bills remain in the hands of Congress, not yet passed. The oppression of this delay is cruel in the extreme. There is probably well nigh a million of dollars now due to claimants in and about our city. The disappointments and vexations extend to all classes of the community,—the brokers, the merchants, the mechanics, and the day laborers. Great numbers of men have been dismissed from necessity, and without their pay too. In Brooklyn, we are told, there are cases where mechanics have been discharged from the navy yard, who, for the want of their pay, have been unable to meet their rent and their furniture has been seized by their Landlord and sold, and their families turned into the street. Is this the way in which the distresses of the common people are to be relieved? This wrong certainly cannot be laid upon the President. Say what we may of John Tyler, it is not he who refuses to pay the gallant sailors of our navy and soldiers of our army. It is not he who has dismissed the day laborers from service unpaid. Certainly Congress has done this. It is Congress who has coldly brought about all this suffering, by its worse than careless indifference to the claims of justice. The appropriation bill for their own pay, the members could pass as the first matter of the session, that they might pay their first month's board out of the public treasury. But the poor laborer, the hard warrior, the merchant, and the negotiator,—they may all wait months, and the members of Congress will not even say "ay" to relieve their distress. The voice of the laborers who have done our service cries to Heaven against us, and covers our nation with crime and shame. Will the people bear this? We suppose they will, until they can once more get at the ballot boxes, but no longer. Then they will exhibit the proper indignation of a dishonored and injured people.—*Journal of Commerce.*

This is another among the many proofs how admirably the management of our fiscal affairs has been improved under Whig power.

The Bills.—The following are the charges which Mr. Hollis proposes to prefer against the President, and which were intended to be read for information in connexion with his remarks, of which a copy has been furnished to the Reporter for publication.

1st. I charge John Tyler with a gross usurpation of power and violation of law, in attempting to exercise a controlling influence over the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, by ordering the payment of accounts that had been by them rejected, and threatening them with expulsion from office unless his orders were obeyed.

2d. I charge him with being guilty of a high misdemeanor, in retaining men in office for months after they have been rejected by the Senate as unworthy incompetent, and unfaithful, to the great detriment of the public interests, and hazard of loss to the public Treasury; the Government having no security for the faithful application of the public funds passing through their hands, and he thereby defeating that provision of the Constitution which requires the advice and consent of the Senate to all nominations made by the President.

3d. I charge him with gross official misconduct, in attempting, in a spirit of revenge, for a constitutional exercise of power by the Senate, in the rejection of one of his nominees to office, to remove a large number of faithful and meritorious subordinate officers from the custom house of Philadelphia, with whom no fault was found save that of a supposed political preference for another, and who had discharged their duties with entire satisfaction to the Collector of the Customs, and for attempting to substitute in their stead, men having no other recommendation than that of a supposed acquiescence in his views.

4th. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor of endeavoring to excite a disorganizing and revolutionary spirit in the country, by inviting a disregard of, and disobedience to a law of Congress, which law he has himself sworn to see faithfully executed.

5th. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor in office of withholding his assent to laws indispensable to the operations of Government, involving no constitutional difficulty on his part—of depriving the Government of all legal sources of revenue—of assuming to himself the whole power of taxation—and of collecting duties from our citizens without the authority or sanction of law.

6th. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor of open prostitution and profligacy in a willingness to barter away the offices of Government, and the principles he professed, to obtain the support of one of the parties in Congress to which he has heretofore been opposed.

7th. I charge him with gross official misconduct, in having been guilty of a shameless duplicity, equivocation, and falsehood with his late Cabinet and Congress; such as has brought him into disgrace and contempt with the whole American people, which has disqualified him from administering this Government with advantage, honor, or virtue.

8th. I charge him with an arbitrary and despotic abuse of the veto power, to gratify his personal and political resentment, with such evident marks of inconsistency and duplicity as leave no room to doubt his total disregard of the interests of the people and of his duty to the country.

9th. I charge him with the high misdemeanor of arraying himself in open hostility to the legislative department of the Government, by the publication of slanderous and libellous letters, under his own signature, with a view of creating a false and unmerited sympathy for himself, and bringing Congress into disrepute and odium with the people, by which means that harmony between the Executive and Legislative departments, so essential to good government and the welfare of the people, has been utterly destroyed.

10th. I charge him with an abandonment of an acknowledged constitutional duty, in refusing to render such aid to the constituted authorities of Rhode Island, when called on, as he had himself, previously promised in his letter to Gov. King, as a sacred constitutional obligation resting upon him.

11th. I charge him with pursuing such a course of vacillation, weakness, and folly, as must, if he is permitted to remain longer at the head of the Government, bring the country into dishonor and disgrace abroad, and force the people into a state of abject misery and distress at home.

12th. I charge him with being utterly unworthy and unfit to have the destinies of this nation in his hands, as Chief Magistrate, and with having brought upon the Representatives of the People the imperious necessity of exercising their constitutional prerogative of impeachment, or of surrendering the Government to him to be used as a plaything and a toy, for his sport on the one hand and his malignity on the other.

The Boston Courier says that there was no person seen in the streets of that city on the 4th of July intoxicated; nor were there any accidents of a serious nature during the day and evening.—This for a city in which there must have been on that day probably 150,000 persons, and nearly all of them, at some time of the day or evening, in the street, we believe is without parallel in the history of the world.

HORRID MURDER AND PARRICIDE.

An old man by the name of John Sudbury, living in the eastern part of this county, whilst sitting in the passage of his house about dusk, on last Thursday evening, had the contents of a shot gun fired into his breast, causing his instant death. There is good reason to believe that the act was committed by *his own son*, who lived with him, and who has fled. The Coroners inquest declared him to be the murderer. The deceased was upwards of seventy years old and blind. He possessed considerable property, all of which he made over to this son a few months ago, to protect it from the results of a lawsuit he had become involved in, and since the termination of the suit he had been trying to prevail upon his son to re-convey the property, but without effect. The supposed murderer is an intemperate man.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

WM. D. CRAWFORD announces himself as a Candidate for the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

Candidates for Sheriff.

☞ Col. R. W. Long is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ HEZEKIAH TURNER, Esq. is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ We are requested to announce Mr. B. B. ROBERTS, as a Candidate for Sheriff of *Davidson County* at the next election

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, by the Rt. Rev. Leonidas Polk, Bishop of Louisiana, Hon. *Kenneth Rayner*, of the House of Representatives, to Miss *Susan Polk*, daughter of the late Col. William Polk.

In Davie County, on the 21st instant, by Jesse A. Clement, Esq., Mr. *G. W. Campbell* to Miss *Sarah A.*, daughter of Maj. John Locke.

DIED,

In this Town, on the 27th instant, *Mary L.*, infant daughter of Mr. Horace H., and Margaretta Board, aged about 22 months.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
SALISBURY, July 29, 1842.

Attention!

OFFICERS OF THE 64th REGIMENT:

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 13th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed with muskets for the purpose of Drill and Court martial.

By order of

R. W. LONG, Col. Com'dt.

GEO. M. WEANT, Adj't.

JOHN W. ELLIS,

Attorney at Law,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

Office 2nd door of Mr. Cowan's Brick Row.

An Overcoat Lost.

LOST sometime in the latter part of the winter or first part of the spring, a very fine drab Overcoat, with a spot of Printer's ink on the right skirt. Any person returning said coat to this Office will be liberally rewarded.

July 29, 1842. 1f.

A Negro Girl For Sale.

ANY person wishing to purchase a young likely Negro Girl, about 15 years of age, can have an opportunity of doing so by applying at this Office. If not sold privately between this and Monday of August Court, she will be put up at public sale on that day.

July 22, 1842. 2t

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a fine new Carriage and pair of excellent harness.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

April 22, 1842. tf

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling and other building materials on hand for Sale at the Mills of Charles Pearson, on South Yadkin River,—formerly Pearson's Mills.

—ALSO—

A quantity of choice [illegible] Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds.

Any quantity of sawed Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, and require no jointing, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw.—Price $3 per 1,000 at the Mill. WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.

December 31, 1841. 1y

Blanks For Sale Here.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, JULY 20, 1842.

Bacon,	5 a 6	Iron,	4½ a 5
Beef,	2½ a 3	Lard,	5 a 6
Brandy, (peach)	30 a 35	Molasses,	37½ a 40
Do (apple)	25 a	Nails,	6 a 7
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oats,	15 a 18
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4 a 4½
Bagging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	12½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Sugar, (brown)	6 a 10
Cotton, (clean)	7 a	Do (loaf)	14 a 18
Corn,	a 30	Salt, (bu.)	1 00 a $1 00
Coffee,	10 a 12	Do (sack)	3 00 a $3 25
Flour,	$4 00 a 4 50	Steel, (blister)	10 a
Feathers,	25 a 30	Do (cast	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tallow,	8
Do Oil,	90 a 91	Whiskey,	25 a

AT CHERAW, S. C., JULY 19, 1842.

Beef, (scarce)	3	Flour,	5 00 a $5½
Bacon,	6 a 8	Feathers,	37 a 40
Butter,	12½ a 15	Lard, (scarce)	7 a 8
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	35 a 40
Bagging,	20 a 25	Oats,	37 a 40
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Rice, (100 lbs)	4 a 5
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	7 a 8	Salt, (sack)	2 75
Corn, (scarce)	50 a 62½	Do (bushel)	87½ a $1

AT CAMDEN, S. C., JULY 20, 1842.

Beef,	4 a 6	Cotton,	4 a 5½
Bacon,	6 a 9	Corn,	50
Butter,	15 a 18	Flour,	7 00
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Feathers,	37 a 40
Bagging,	26	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	12½	Molasses,	33 a 40
Coffee,	11 a 15	Oats,	45 a 56

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES and SEATON's Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of police which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without causing public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $5 per annum, *in advance*. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Drug-Store, by C. B. WHEELER.

February 18, 1842. F

TO THE TANNERS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

THE Undersigned have taken out a PATENT for an improvement made by themselves in the important art of

Finishing Leather.

This improvement consists in a new mixture, of their invention, which is applied to the leather, and which saves the expense of tallow and the labor of whitening. They do not offer it to the public without having themselves effectually tested it, nor on their own recommendation alone, but ask attention to the certificates given below by highly respectable and experienced Tanners who have examined the invention, and being satisfied of its usefulness, have purchased rights:—and also to the certificates of the Boot and Shoe-makers who bear testimony to the quality and finish of the leather.

WM. A. RONALD,
HENRY C. MILLER.

☞ Letters to the subscribers should be addressed, *China Grove*, Rowan County, N. C.

March 4, 1842. 6t

CERTIFICATES:

At the request of Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and for our own satisfaction, we have particularly examined their improved plan of finishing leather, and pronounce it altogether beyond our expectation for value; and we cheerfully recommend it to the Tanners of the Country as a great saving of labor and expense, and as giving a fine gloss and high finish to the leather. Being satisfied of this, we have purchased for ourselves the right to use their patent.

JOHN CLARK,
Tanner, Salisbury.
JOHN SLOOP, Jr.,
LEVI COWAN,
WM. S. COWAN,
Tanners, Rowan County.

We have manufactured a considerable quantity of leather finished on the improved plan, lately invented by Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and we consider it of the best quality, both for beauty of finish, and lasting property.

JAS. D. GLOVER,
WM. LAMBETH,
JOHN THOMPSON,
Boot and Shoe makers, Salisbury.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a Public House, in Mocksville, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a style which he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor him with their custom.

His Stables will be abundantly furnished with every thing necessary in the line of Provender;—his Bar well supplied with a variety of liquors.

His charges will be moderate. All riotous and disorderly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and try me. E. R. BIRCKHEAD.

March 11, 1842 F

—MILL IRONS.—

WHERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country.

—SUCH AS—

Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeons all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to order at a short notice.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.

December 31, 1841. tf.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly*. As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once* for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided ONE THOUSAND Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BROWN, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

SALISBURY FACTORY.

THIS establishment is now in complete operation. The Company are manufacturing

Cotton Yarn, Sheeting, Shirting and Osnaburg, of a superior quality.

which they offer to the public at the lowest market prices. Merchants and others who will examine qualities, and compare prices, will find it to their interest to purchase J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't.

Salisbury, June 3, 1842. tf

State of North Carolina,
DAVIDSON COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

Daniel Delap,
vs
Thomas Stuart, William Stuart, Sarah Stuart, Daniel Stuart, Peggy Stuart, and Levina Stuart.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Daniel Stuart, Peggy Stuart, and Levina Stuart, Defendants in this case live beyond the limits of this State, It is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Carolinian for said Defendants to appear and answer at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Davidson at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them.

Witness, W. Womack, Clerk and Master of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1842.

W. WOMACK, C. M. E.

May 27, 1842.—6w—Printer's fee $5 50.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA
SATURDAY COURIER.
WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it supererogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be FIRST in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world.

The Courier is independent in its character, fearlessly pursuing a straight forward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronise the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of original *American Tales*, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingraham, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the *American Family Newspaper*.

Foreign Literature and News.

Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c, the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Lands, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our *Prices Current* of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES,

and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as

Mrs. C. Lee Hentz,	Mrs. S. C. Hall,
Charles Dickens, (Boz,)	Professor Bunglisen,
Professor Ingraham,	M. M'Michael,
T. S. Arthur,	Miss Ellen S. Rand,
J. Sheridan Knowles,	George P. Morris,
Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud,	Mrs. Gore,
Douglass Jerrold,	Joseph R. Chandler,
Miss Sedgwick,	Miss Leslie,
Wm. E. Burton,	Professor J. Frost,
Lieut G. W. Patten,	Lydia H. Sigourney,
Thos. Campbell,	Hon. Robert T. Conrad,
Miss Mitford,	Robert Morris,
Professor Wines,	Mrs. C. H. W. Ewing,
E. L. Bulwer,	A. Green, Jr.,
Joseph C. Neal,	John Neal,
Thos. G. Spear,	Countess of Blessington,
Capt. Marryatt, R. N.	Lucy Seymour.
R. Penn Smith,	

TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The terms of the Courier are $2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will officiate to procure ten new subscribers, and send us $15, *per money and postage free*, we will receipt for one for each. Seven copies for $10, three copies for $5, or one copy three years for $5.

CLUBBING.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $5.

Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $10.

Address, M'MAKIN & HOLDEN,
Philadelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will add to their many obligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Richmond, a new Weekly Paper, to be entitled

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRAT,

IT will be printed on good paper, weekly, until after the next election, at the uncommonly low price of Twenty Five cents to a single subscriber, *nine* copies for Two Dollars, TWENTY-THREE copies for Five Dollars, FIFTY copies for Ten Dollars, payable invariably in advance.

It will wage an uncompromising war with all the ruinous schemes now advocated and supported by the Federal party; and nothing shall be left undone, which the most zealous exertions can accomplish, to effect the entire overthrow of the Federal faction at the ensuing election. The articles will be brief, pithy and pungent, but yet courteous and respectful; Federalism in all its cameleon forms and Proteus shapes, will be handled without gloves.

We respectfully ask that a generous patronage may be bestowed upon our efforts to promote the success of the cause in which we are engaged. Orders addressed to THEOPHILUS FISK, will receive prompt attention.

March 18, 1842.

Wanted,

THREE or four families to work at the Salisbury Factory—none but those who can come well recommended for industry, and sobriety, need apply.

J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't.

Salisbury, June 3, 1842. tf

IMPORTANT WORK!
NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION.

A DICTIONARY OF
Arts, Manufactures and Mines,
CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES.

By ANDREW URE, *M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S. M. A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Mulh, &c. &c. &c.*

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2ndly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3rdly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extremely favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway, New York.

*** To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, N. York.

March 11, 1842

DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES & MINES.

THE patrons of this work are respectfully informed, that the undersigned have purchased the entire stock and right of Mr. SUPPERLAND, in this work, and will continue its publication every fortnight till completed.—Editors will please notice the change in the advertisements. The terms will be adhered to in all respects as advertised. Please address the subscribers, post-paid, D. APPLETON & CO.

200, *Broadway, N. Y.*

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
SPECTATOR.

THE Subscribers propose to publish, at the seat of Government, a Weekly Newspaper, to be called "THE SPECTATOR." They believe that such a publication will not be superfluous. Its plan will be different from that of the papers already established in Washington. It will not give the debates at length, but present a comprehensive and satisfactory summary of the proceedings in both Houses of Congress, with such comment or remarks as will contribute to their elucidation. Striking or interesting speeches will also be inserted, from time to time, or such extracts therefrom as may be most worthy of attention.

The editorial department will discuss the questions of the day with spirit and with fairness, and in a manner which, it is hoped, will prove acceptable to the popular taste. A familiarity with domestic politics, acquired by a residence at the capitol, and the sojourn of one of them abroad, of similar duration, at an interesting period of European history, have given them some slight advantages for the task proposed. Communications from intelligent sources will also be furnished, and it shall be their effort to present to their readers that attractive variety, without which the most important topics are apt to pall upon the public mind. Events are constantly occurring at home & abroad, beyond the sphere of mere personal and party politics, attention to which cannot fail to elucidate political questions, and promote national interests. Judicious selections from foreign journals, which are so accessible in Washington, continental as well as English, (popular attention in this country being directed too exclusively to the latter,) cannot but interest the enquiring reader, whose liberal curiosity and expansive sympathies extend beyond the confines, however ample, of his own country. Nor will literature and general criticism be neglected, though kept subordinate to the paramount ends of a political journal. In a word, it is the design of the subscribers to furnish a spirited paper, for which, they are persuaded, peculiar facilities are found at the seat of Government.

Without appealing to their past position and exertions, they will content themselves here with declaring that their opinions are thoroughly and unchangeably Democratic, yet, they would fain hope, not illiberal or uncharitable. They will discuss questions and judge men with freedom, yet with that moderation which gives additional strength to firmness, and that candor which is the best proof and pledge of sincerity.

They are fully sensible of the doubts and difficulties which must ever attend a novel undertaking of this nature. But one man may succeed, where another has failed; and when one effort has proved abortive, a second may triumph over every obstacle. It has been said, by a wise and a great man, that no human enterprise would be attempted if every objection must first be removed. The subscribers have resolved to try, at least; and all they ask of their friends is a kind support of their first and feeble steps. They venture, also, to express a hope that Editors, personally or politically friendly, will give this brief prospectus an insertion; a favor which they will be happy to acknowledge in a suitable manner. J. L. MARTIN,
J. HEART.

TERMS.

The Spectator will be published weekly, at Three Dollars per annum, and proportionably for shorter periods, payable invariably in advance; or Five Dollars for two subscriptions, or for two years. It is proposed to issue the first number early in June.

Postmasters are authorized to remit subscriptions. Letters and communications to the Editors must be post paid or free. Address

MARTIN & HEART,
June 3, 1842. Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined on removing to the South, wishes to dispose of his valuable Plantation, lying within three miles of Salisbury, on the Stage road leading to Mr. Locke's bridge and to Lexington, Salem and Raleigh, &c.; it is the same formerly owned by William H. Slaughter, Esq., and it is presumed generally well known. The track contains

260 ACRES,

some of which is cleared and under cultivation, and about ten of it first rate meadow land, it is watered by Crane Creek and two branches which run through the land, an excellent orchard, consisting of a great variety of very choice

Apple, Peach and Cherry Trees.

There are two dwelling Houses on the tract, the one on the road is well calculated for a house of entertainment, it being a large two story building, very convenient, having all necessary out houses conveniently arranged, and supplied with an excellent spring of water. The other dwelling house is near the meadow ground and a first rate spring, from which it is supplied with water, and a large barn which makes it convenient for packing away hay The above property is pleasantly situated, and remarkably health.

The subscriber being anxious to sell will give a bargain, those wishing for further information can be gratified by calling on the premises, on the subscriber.

JOHN T. BOWLES.

Walnut Ridge, Rowan Co., N. C., April 29, 1842. tf

THE CHICORA,
OR
MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a WEEKLY PAPER, to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *The Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a *desideratum* at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, they have no fears for the result.

THE *Literary Department* of the CHICORA will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The *Scientific* and *Mechanical Department* will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together, with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and planter.

In this Department of *General Intelligence*, the subscribers believe the CHICORA will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our seaboard and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained, not only the earliest information in regard to all foreign and domestic matters of importance, Prices current of Southern products and monetary affairs of moment in the different States, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Nor, since

A little folly now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,

do they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The CHICORA will be printed on an imperial sheet of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be $5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.

R. & S. DODGE,
N. B. CARROLL.

July 1, 1842.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,
A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited
BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized agents.